

# The Qu'Appelle Progress.

Vol. XII.

QU'APPELLE STATION, N. W. T., THURSDAY, AUG. 26, 1897.

No. 45

## Cleanliness

Is next to Godliness

## Wash and be Clean

With

Wheat at \$1 a bushel

And

Soap at 25c a doz. up

Everyone can afford to be clean.

ALL KINDS OF TOILET SOAPS.

HENDERSON & PARKER

DRUGGISTS,

QU'APPELLE STATION, N. W. T.

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COLLECTIONS SOLICITED—RETURNS PROMPTLY MADE.

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Cheques and Drafts for all parts of the World Bought and Sold.

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Wagons, Plows and Bicycles.

Carriages, Buckboards, Horse Rakes,

Harrows, Twine, Barb Wire, Etc.

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BINDERS AND MOWERS,

SYLVESTER DRILLS.

Full stock of Repairs always on hand

Office and Warehouse:

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Fresh Killed Meat

H. BRAY,

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QU'APPELLE STATION.

DRESSED: PORK: AND: POULTRY

BOUGHT: AND: SOLD.

CUSTOM SOLICITED

Oranges

Lemons,

Bananas,

Groceries,

Canned Goods, Tobacco, etc. A fresh stock

AT MRS. AMBLERS.

T. COWAN,

Blacksmith and carriage Maker

Horseshoeing and all Repairing done on

shortest notice. Satisfaction

Guaranteed.

QU'APPELLE STATION, Assa.

A SNAP.

9 VOLS. Chambers Encyclopedia, 5 vols. Victor Hugo's works, for sale at a bargain.

Apply at Progress Office.

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Desirous of obtaining

## A Home Cheap

I will offer Special Bargains in the

S. E. 1/4 Sec. 6, Tp. 20, Rge 14

W. " 6 " 18, " 14

W. " 23, " 19, " 14

For the next few days.

## MONEY TO LOAN

for purchasing land, etc.

Any person found cutting hay on Ontario & Qu'Appelle Lands will be out of luck for once.

J. DOOLITTLE, Agent.

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## FLOUR - - MILLS

(Established 1884).

FORT QU'APPELLE.

GRISTING

HUNGARIAN PATENT

STRONG BAKERS' FLOUR

GRAHAM

BRAN, SHORTS, CHOP,

CRACKED WHEAT.

Chopper for Grinding Feed Stuff.

Full supply always on hand at BULYEA'S

Store, Qu'Appelle Station.

Support Local Industry.

JOYNER & ELKINGTON,

PROPRIETORS.

## See

My New Stock of Harness,

Whips, Saddles, Brushes,

Curt. Combs, Trunks, Val-

ises, etc. Boots and Shoes,

before buying elsewhere.

See me for Flour & Feed

also Coal Oil. Yours for

Bargains, GEO. AMBLER.

CITY MEAT MARKET

R. Johnston,

WHOLESALE

AND RETAIL

Butcher.

HIGHEST MARKET PRICE PAID FOR

CATTLE, SHEEP, HOGS, AND

POULTRY.

Corned Beef, No. 1 Smoked Hams and

Bacon, Dry Salt Bacon, Salt Fish.

Fresh B. C. Salmon

Every Friday.

LETTUCE, ONIONS, RHUBARB.

Main St., Qu'Appelle Station, Assa

A. HOLLINGSHEAD,

House, Sign and Carriage Painter.

Graining, Glazing, Paper Hanging

and Kalsomining

ALL WORK PROMPTLY EXECUTED.

QU'APPELLE STATION AND

INDIAN HEAD.

C. BABBIT,

AGENT FOR

NEW SINGER VIBRATOR SEWING

MACHINES.

Sewing Machine and Gun Oil. Watchmaker

and Jeweller. Sewing Machines and Guns

Repaired on shortest notice. Qu'Appelle

Station and Indian Head, Assa.

BY RAIL, Stage Lake, WAGNOR'S GUIDE

**LIVERY STABLES**  
**BRINE & FETHERSTONHAUGH.**  
QU'APPELLE STATION AND FORT QU'APPELLE.  
Daily Stage Between Fort Qu'Appelle and Qu'Appelle Station.  
First Class Rig and Horses. Careful Drivers.  
400 Stage leaves Qu'Appelle Station and the Fort to suit passengers.

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D. DICKSON, Barrister, Advocate,  
Solicitor, etc.  
Office, first door south of the Queen's Hotel,  
Qu'Appelle St.

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sician, Surgeon, Corner Etc. Grad-  
uate Toronto University and Licentiate Col-  
lege Physicians and Surgeons, Ont.

W. HENDERSON, M.D.C.M.,  
Graduate of Medical University,  
Licentiate of College of Physicians and Sur-  
geons, N. W. T. Office over the drug store.

J. B. ROBINSON,  
Contractor & Builder  
Estimates given and all work promptly  
attended to.

## Wanted.

Men and women who can work hard talk-  
ing and writing six hours daily, for six days  
a week, and will be content with ten dollars  
week. Address:  
NEW IDEAS CO., Brantford, Ont.

## FOR SALE.

A GOOD FARM for sale. Cheap for  
cash, or will exchange for cattle.  
Apply at The Progress Office.

Wanted. I can pay ten dollars week-  
ly to a lady of mature age,  
refinement and tact to spend her time in a  
good cause.  
T. H. LINCOTT,  
Toronto, Ont.

WANTED Teachers and other bright  
men for vacation or permanent to assist  
in Canada. An Every-Body of the country.  
In the rural, quiet, quiet, quiet. No deliv-  
ering. Commission paid weekly.  
THE LINCOTT COMPANY,  
Toronto, Ont.

## SHEEP FOR SALE.

ABOUT 100 well bred Shrop grades,  
mostly young ewes. This is a good  
opportunity for any person starting a flock  
to possess the right material for doing so.  
A so three rams, one a pedigree Shrop and  
two grade Cotswolds. Apply to  
KENT & MATTHEWS,  
Edgely Farm P.O.  
42-44p

## DOG LOST.

STRAYED from Qu'Appelle Station on  
the 14th inst. a fox terrier bitch  
(black and tan head, black spot above tail)  
last seen at Fort Qu'Appelle where she fol-  
lowed a man toward Indian Head. Anyone  
knowing of her whereabouts will please com-  
municate with the Progress. Anyone found  
harboring her after this notice will be prose-  
cuted.

## AGENTS.

Second edition "Queen Victoria" exhaust-  
ive. Jubilee edition on press. Best history  
of the Queen and Victorian era published.  
The only Canadian work accepted by Her  
Majesty. Sales unprecedented—knock the  
bottom out of all records. Canvassers  
receiving in money. Even boys and girls  
sell it fast. Big commission or straight  
weekly salary after trial trip.  
THE BRADLEY-GARNETT CO., Ltd.,  
Toronto, Ont.

## WANTED.

A COOK.  
Apply to Mrs. T. Hillard

## TEACHERS

If you want to make \$150.00 in July and  
August, in a good cause, write or wire me  
quickly. T. H. LINCOTT, Toronto/Out.

S. H. COLLINS,  
Boot and Shoe Maker  
Qu'Appelle Station,  
Assa.

Repairing done on short notice.

## Qu'Appelle : Progress

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vance; \$1.50 if not so paid.

Advertising rates on application.

S. T. SCOTT, Editor and Proprietor.

THURSDAY, AUG. 26, 1897.

## WARNING TO FARMERS.

Owing to the reduction recently  
made in the police force, Col.  
Herchmer will be unable to spare  
men for the fire patrol as he has  
done for years past. The farmers  
of the Territories will therefore  
need to exercise vigilance and take  
all precautions to prevent and check  
the progress of prairie fires. The  
government is doing a great injury  
to the Northwest in reducing the  
strength of the police force and de-  
priving settlers of the undoubted  
advantage of the fire patrol.

The railroad companies and vig-  
orous immigration agents are to  
blame for bringing in a class of  
men under the name of "harvest  
hands" totally unfit for the work.  
A large number have already ar-  
rived in the country who are noth-  
ing else than tradesmen and mecha-  
nics who have very little idea of  
harvest work. This is unfair to the  
farmer, as once he hires a man  
and then finds out his incompetency  
he is obliged to spend time, which  
he can ill afford to do at this season,  
in looking up other help. It is  
unfair to the mechanic because  
when he cannot work in the  
harvest there is very little work at  
his trade to be found in the coun-  
try, except perhaps carpenters, who  
are moderately busy this fall. In  
many cases these young men have  
not much money left and by the  
time they get back east they are  
disgusted with this western country  
and don't paint it as a land flowing  
with milk and honey. What's  
wanted here in harvest time are  
"harvest hands" pure and simple—  
not tinmiths, ironmolders or run-  
away apprentices.

The Regina correspondent of the  
Grenfell Sun says:  
"Regina has stood many sneers in her  
time and has smiled at the jealously which  
has tried to injure her, but we do not pro-  
pose to allow the ignorance which was at-  
tributed to the organs of the Minister of Public  
Works. La Patrie, of a week ago, to pass un-  
challenged. We have not the slightest ob-  
jection to Mr. Tarte's remarks, our country  
has no objection to his attempt to run our dis-  
trict. Mr. Tarte is wrong in saying we  
have no water, for we have within town  
limits a body of water four miles long,  
1 mile wide and in many places 30 feet deep.  
We can get water by boring as easily as any  
place else in the Territories, 50 feet being  
the usual depth. We have raised in a single  
year a "mush wheat" as Mr. Tarte's country  
has in any time."

Rumor has associated Mr. Insinger  
with the name very freely with a posi-  
tion on the next Executive as repre-  
sentative of East Assiniboia, says  
the Regina correspondent of the  
Grenfell Sun. Of late Mr. Bulvey  
has been mentioned, in fact it looks  
as if a feeler had been sent out for a  
purpose. However, the matter  
will likely rest entirely in Mr.  
Haultain's hands and any predi-  
ction is likely to be wrong. Mr.  
Bulvey would be more acceptable  
this way than Mr. Insinger.

A very mild type of Klondike  
has broken out in town. The pa-  
tients, however, are not numerous  
and the coming winter may no doubt  
allay the fever somewhat. When  
the spring arrives there is  
danger of a relapse and the dis-  
ease spreading. Perhaps the good  
crops and prices this fall will check  
it somewhat.

The strike of the coal miners at  
Lethbridge is still on, and in all  
probability the price of coal this  
winter will be a most serious con-  
sideration. Poor people in the  
Northwest will suffer most. Far-  
mers who have good crops can  
afford to pay a little more, but the  
poor—God help them.

The steamer Alberta is carrying rails  
from Windsor to Fort William for the  
Crow's Nest Pass railway.

## A HORRIBLE CRIME.

In a Fit of Anger Adam Grege Slays His  
Aged Father With an Axe.

Whitewood, Aug. 22.—A fearful crime  
was committed at Kapowar, the Hungarian  
colony near Whitewood, early on Saturday  
morning by Adam Grege, in the momentary  
madness of overpowering anger. The mur-  
derer is 28 years old, is married and has  
one child. The victim is the aged father,  
Andrew Grege. It appears that the latter  
had been living with his son, up to three  
days previous to the tragedy, when he left  
him to reside with a daughter, returning on  
Friday night to collect his property, includ-  
ing a few chickens. The murderer deposes  
that shortly after sunrise his wife came to  
him, complaining that the father was taking  
all the chickens in addition to his own. On  
being remonstrated with, the old man who  
is said to be very hot tempered and passion-  
ate, insisted on taking them and struck his  
son in the face. The latter told him to do  
it again, and he did so, and a third time  
also.

By this time the son was as angry as his  
father, and catching up the first thing that  
came to his hand, which happened to be an  
axe, hit his father with it on the side of the  
head. The father fell to the ground and  
Adam struck him again on the neck a num-  
ber of times, how many he has no remem-  
ber of, until the head was nearly severed  
from the trunk.

His mother seems to have followed only too  
quickly, as immediately after his wife  
struck, the parable started to walk to  
Whitewood, arriving there about 5 or 6  
o'clock in the evening.

He first went and told the ghostly story to  
Stephen Kolia, an Austrian, who is well  
known in the neighborhood and who ad-  
vised him to give himself up to Constable  
Quinn, which advice he forthwith followed.  
The constable wired his superior, Inspector  
McDonald of Moosehide, who sent an ad-  
ditional constable to the scene of the  
murder.

The murderer made his statement in a  
simple and straightforward manner, and is  
evidently in great distress of mind. He is  
of a quiet disposition, physically tall and  
slightly crooked.

Whitewood, Assa., Aug. 23.—Dr. Alling-  
ham, corner of Broadview, held an inquest  
to-day at Kapowar on the body of Andrew  
Grege, who was killed on Saturday with an  
axe by his son Adam. A verdict of wilful  
murder was rendered.

## Town Improvements.

In strolling around town this week the  
Progress man was struck by the number of  
new buildings completed and in course of  
erection, and the manifest desire of home  
and property owners to improve their pre-  
mises. Starting with Mr. McKenney's hand-  
some new brick store, now almost re-  
leased, we wander past the handsome resi-  
dence and office of Dr. Henderson, who has  
completed his home and strictly laid out  
his grounds. Still further on, the second of  
barns and swine of point break is heard.  
Mr. S. H. Caswell has about completed  
remodelling his home on the corner, which  
will be occupied by Dr. Casmer. The  
house is now being painted and will look  
well. Mr. John Gray's new house comes  
next. It is a commodious and well built  
structure and will increase the value of  
property in that neighborhood. Further  
down Qu'Appelle street home up an exten-  
sive addition to the new house erected by  
Mr. W. Walker last fall. Turning back we  
notice a new wing being added to the school  
house, which when completed will add  
greatly to its appearance besides filling a  
long-felt want, as the old building has  
proved inadequate for the number of school  
attending school and who are rapidly in-  
creasing year by year. Next by we see a new  
stable and drive house, the property of Mr.  
Wm. Bell. Retracing our steps to the cor-  
ner of Ninth avenue and Walsh street we  
see a new dwelling in course of erection.  
Inquiry elicits the fact that Mr. J. Logie,  
the lumber king of the North end, finds it  
cheaper to build than pay rent. He is put-  
ting up a handsome concrete building, which  
when completed, will add greatly to the  
appearance of the street and prove one of  
the most comfortable homes in town. Stand-  
ing on the corner and looking forward the  
next is a new stable and drive house erected  
by the late Mr. C. F. Macgregor, who  
lately purchased the Ames property. Turn-  
ing down Walsh Street we run across Mr.  
Tony Holingshead, who with his partner  
was putting the finishing touches to the large  
terrace, and a capital job he has made of it.  
Tramping on to the next corner we see a  
new stable, erected last fall, belonging to  
Mr. B. Harvey, one of the lumber kings of  
the North end. A little farther on is the  
new and handsome dwelling of Mr. J. B.  
Robinson, the contractor. Owing to the  
rush of work this year Mr. Robinson has  
been unable to complete it to his liking, but  
expects to be able to do so this fall. Turn-  
ing back we are struck with the improved  
appearance of the old Massey-Harris ware-  
house, which earlier in the season and dur-  
ing the summer, was transformed from a  
grey barnlike structure to a handsomely  
painted warehouse. Several attempts have  
been made to paint our town red but so far  
as this building is concerned the agent here  
is satisfied with a more subdued color. Com-  
ing east we come across the agents of the  
Victorinox machinery company who show  
us over their commodious warehouse. These  
gentlemen have found it necessary to erect  
an addition to their building for the protec-  
tion of their goods. Round the corner  
on Caswell street, Mr. W. Wilson has put  
a stone foundation under his house and

contemplates making other improvements  
this fall. The money now claims our  
attention for a moment. This building  
is perhaps one of the best of its  
kind in the Territories, it was built this  
spring and though somewhat late in getting  
started, has been running steadily ever  
since. Mr. Finley, the gentleman in charge,  
is quite satisfied with results. "Qu'Appelle  
Brand" ranks amongst the highest on the  
market. The brewery is a great addition  
to our town. The Northern Elevator com-  
pany erected an elevator here last fall and  
the Lake of the Woods Milling company  
will also build one here this fall. Many  
other improvements, such as repaired side-  
walks, new houses, improved grounds, etc.,  
all point to the progress and thrift of  
our people.

## Spencerville Splashes.

(From Ottawa correspondent.)

A few days ago an Indian named Man-  
gwanahigh was in the neighborhood of  
Spencerville, looking for work. He was  
who had stayed with a better looking Indian  
of the same tribe, named Wack, in the  
house, and was supposed to be driving to  
Spencerville. Before leaving he was told that  
the Indian gentleman would no longer  
work by the river if he should happen to  
find him. This is the first case of the kind  
which has happened here and it shows that  
the treatment of the Indians in the North-  
west must be more humane.

It is true that one of our young gentlemen  
who is preparing to leave for the good fields  
next spring, has already commenced pre-  
paring himself, and might be seen some-  
where in the evening, when he is home, busy  
waking around a corner, accompanied by a  
bag of chips. It would seem that this  
would be a good thing for the Indians.

On Friday evening the boys held their  
last football game in Spencerville, and  
after a very successful season. They only  
regretting not being able to arrange a match  
with the Elgorty boys, as they were com-  
pulsed to leave without another to  
play against them.

Mr. W. F. Murphy, formerly of British  
Columbia but now of Spencerville, was the  
quarter-master last week at the exhibition, very  
easily. Can it be possible that he is really a  
professional, although he is a beginner?

A couple of our most interesting young  
men are preparing for a trip to the Yukon  
district in early spring, and are apparently  
determined to make their gold before return-  
ing to their homes in the North West.

Mr. Thompson has just purchased the  
farm belonging to Mr. H. B. Hall, now of  
New Zealand. It is a good piece of land,  
and is well located. It is now in the  
hands of the bank.

One of our worthy members will be held in  
Thursday evening and a good programme  
will be presented. Everybody is welcome.

The football club closed for the season  
last Friday night. The captain and goal  
keeper were present.

The many friends of Miss Rita Cates  
will be pleased to know that she is about  
well again.

Misses T. Bray and J. McNeil visited  
Indian Head a few days ago on business.

Miss. Harty, Mr. H. H. Harty, and Miss  
Harty, are all well at Indian Head.

From another correspondent:  
One very competent business man has decided  
to build the new school on the corner  
labeled by the station property.

Mr. W. McKenney who for the past two  
years has been connected with his land from  
the effects of a group well in around again.

Some of our young ladies have evidently  
abandoned their riding, seeing to the fact  
that so many other girls have left behind.

We are very sorry to learn that our hand-  
some horse for the North shortly. Will  
he ever come back?

The farmers here are taking seriously  
petting the C. F. R. in connection with  
the McLean estate.

Harvest is general this week.

PURTY DANCE.  
We have a great  
deal of our  
own people here,  
and are  
very much  
pleased to  
have them.  
We are  
very much  
pleased to  
have them.  
We are  
very much  
pleased to  
have them.

What self preservation and human nature  
was that? They showed wishes to be very  
bad, but was no part of their protection. It  
is in the human nature we see so much for  
that spirit in our people which gives them  
the fortitude to endure hardship and even  
life and fortune for the sake of a better  
future.

The American women of today have the  
spirit of their parents, but their  
constitutions are not rugged or able to en-  
dure half the hardships of their New Eng-  
land ancestors. Very often they are  
down with weakness and irregularities  
peculiar to their sex, and the consequence  
upon their vitality means their disease in-  
evitable. Many women hesitate to go to  
their family physician, because they dread  
the local examination so generally resented  
upon by practitioners.

Such women should write to Dr. V. V.  
Pierce, chief consulting physician



## OU'APPELLE PROGRESS.

Thursday, August 26, 1897.

## THE NEWS OF THE DAY.

### A FEW BRIEF PARAGRAPHS FOR BUSY PEOPLE.

**The Flotsam and Jetsam of the World**  
Around us Portrayed in Condensed Items, Which Treat of Men and Things in a General Way.

Angiolillo, Senor Canovas' murderer, was sentenced to be garroted.

The striking miners of Pittsburgh district are gaining additions to their ranks.

Discoveries of mica, graphite, zinc and gold are reported from Schreiber, Ont.

It is reported that Captain General Weyler has sent his resignation to Madrid.

The Toronto Mail says that the Ontario general election will be held in November.

Canadian and United States authorities are arranging for a telegraph line to Yukon.

The postal districts of Three Rivers, Barrie, Sherbrooke and Stratford are abolished.

It is again rumored that the Sultan mine at Portage has been sold—price \$2,000,000.

An Ottawa man has invented a submarine search light which it is claimed has already proved a great success.

Major Gordon, deputy minister of marine, has ordered the Rat Portage floating island to be towed into a place of safety.

The price of flour has been advanced 20 cents per hundred pounds within the past week in sympathy with the advance in wheat.

The city of Belleville has had its post-office reduced to a town office. Postmaster Taylor and half a dozen clerks are discharged.

Lightning recently struck and wrecked the lighthouse at Gibraltar Point, near Toronto. The tower was a substantial stone structure.

It is said that the Atlantic fast line contractors have failed to deposit with the finance minister the \$100,000 required by their agreement.

The C. P. R. passenger department intended to boom Kakabeka falls on the Kaministiquia river as one of the scenic attractions of the national highway.

Negotiations are under way for the sale of the business of the O'Keefe Brewing company of Toronto to an English syndicate. The price asked is said to be \$500,000.

Prince Bismarck, in his letter of condolence to Senor Canovas, says: "I have never loved my head before anyone, but I now every time I hear the name of Canovas."

Measles has broken out among the Indians at Bersimis, Que., and several cases have resulted fatally. The Indian department have been urged to send a doctor to the locality.

A decision of the customs department will allow each miner bound for the Yukon to take free of duty 100 pounds of provisions, and the miner's blankets, clothing in use, and cooking utensils.

A new gold field has been discovered, but this one is in the tropics. Reports came of big finds of gold being made in Nicaragua, and steamers from that section have been bringing gold dust proof of it.

Owing to the increase of small-pox in the city of Montreal, the provincial board of health has decided to engage physicians to make a house to house visit to vaccinate citizens. The city will be divided into twenty-four districts.

The employees of the Canada Colored Mills company, Cornwall, Ont., have been notified that the mills will resume work at full time. The mills, which employ about two thousand hands have been running on half time for two years.

According to a special from Sherbrooke, Que., gold prospectors have struck a new Klondike at Indian Harbor Lake, about five miles from Sherbrooke. The discovery is reported to be by far the richest in the country and there is a great rush to secure claims.

At Fort Sheridan, Chicago, a test was recently made of the bullet proof cloth invented by Caynair Zeglen, a Kraglia-Georgian rule being used. The test was a triumph for the cloth and the officers present declared the cloth fulfilled all the claims made for it by the inventor.

As a result of increased business in Wall street, New York, memberships in the exchange are becoming valuable. Seats on the New York Stock Exchange are now worth \$30,000. In dull times the seats sold as low as \$15,000, while in the '80's the price rose to \$25,000.

The Nicaraguan government has suggested to congress the enactment of an export duty on gold of \$1 per ounce when from quartz, and of \$1.50 when from placer mines, with a forfeiture as a penalty, of twenty times the amount of the duty, and the loss in certain contingencies, of the mining titles.

In a signed article in the Kansas City Star, Dr. Wm. Smith, a professor in the Kirkville, Mo., school of osteopathy, exposes "The National School of Osteopathy," so-called of Kansas City, which he declares sold him a diploma for \$150 within a week, although he had not taken a day's study in the institution.

The X rays customs inspection is now in full working order in France. Formerly only about a third of the trunks and parcels were examined at once. Now all are shadowed on the screen at their stands and examined more rapidly than by the old method. Cigars, cigarettes and other contraband goods rolled up in cloth are readily discovered.

It is probable that the government telegraph line to the Klondike will be constructed entirely through Canadian territory and will therefore be at all times under full control of the Canadian authorities. In this case the length of the line to be constructed will be about fifteen hundred miles and the cost roughly estimated from \$225,000 to \$300,000.

Sir Isaac Holden, Bart., inventor of the

Lucifer match, died at his home, Oakworth House, Keighley, Yorkshire, Eng. He was in his 91st year. Like most other great men, Isaacs was of humble origin. He was a schoolmaster when he invented the match. His greatest invention was the carding machine for carding wool which has revolutionized the whole wool trade. He was for many years a member of the house of commons.

### DEATH BY GARROTING.

**The Sentence Passed on Angiolillo, the Murder of Canovas.**

About 200 persons were present at the trial of Angiolillo for the murder of Senor Canovas. The vicinity of the prison was almost deserted, the public being apparently indifferent in view of the certainty that the death penalty would follow the court martial. The prisoner, heavily manacled, sat between two gendarmes and immediately in front of his judges. On a table nearby his revolver, and other material evidence of his crime lay exposed. The president of the court read the declarations of eye witnesses, after which the written statement of the prisoner was read by the clerk of the court. Angiolillo, in the course of the statement said that he left Foggia in October, 1885, and went to Marseilles and Barcelona, where he took the name Jose Santos. At first he had no thought of becoming an anarchist but while at Coromina he became interested in anarchist doctrines. He then returned to Marseilles and after his expulsion from that city he went to Belgium and London, where he passed most of his time in the society of anarchists. When the execution took place at Barcelona on May 4, of five of the anarchists convicted of participation in the bomb outrage at the feast of Corpus Christi, he conceived the idea of assassinating Canovas. Without seeking accomplices he proceeded to Spain and carried out his resolution. Angiolillo went on to say the passion for vengeance led him to commit the crime. As he was unacquainted with the manufacture of explosives he used the revolver.

The public prosecutor described the crime as "premeditated murder" and asked the court to pronounce the death sentence.

Lieut. Corria, whom the court had assigned as counsel to Angiolillo, urged that the prisoner was demented at the time of the shooting, and made a strong appeal to the benevolence of the judges.

While his counsel was presenting this plea Angiolillo listened in silence. Then he asked permission to speak for himself, which was granted. He thanked Lieut. Corria for his efforts, and denied that he had any accomplices or that he was an accomplice of those who committed the bomb throwing outrage at Barcelona, or that he had participated in secret gatherings of anarchists.

When he began to discuss anarchist theories, the president of the court interrupted him and threatened to stop him if he pursued that line of remark or touched upon any matters not connected with the trial.

Angiolillo persisted in speaking of politics and the wars in Cuba and the Philippines.

The president said: "All that has nothing to do with your crime."

Angiolillo replied: "I must justify myself."

The president retorted: "That is no justification. Moreover, you can convince nobody in that way."

Angiolillo began again but the president declared the trial ended and ordered the court room cleared.

After the prisoner had been conducted to his cell the judges deliberated for an hour and then announced the sentence of the court—death by garroting. Upon hearing the sentence the prisoner turned ghastly pale and showed signs of collapse that he had to be assisted from the court room.

### SULTAN'S LIFE AIMED AT.

**Bomb Explosions in Constantinople Almost Cause a Panic.**

Constantinople is almost in a panic over the news of bomb explosions, at tempted or accomplished the other afternoon at three different points. The explosions are attributed to Armenians and believed to be aimed at the Sultan. A bomb was thrown just outside the police headquarters in the Pera district but it failed to explode. Almost at the same moment an Armenian, named Belice Garabet, was arrested at the Imperial Ottoman Bank in Galatia district. He was carrying a package of explosives which he was trying to ignite. A second bomb exploded on a private road between the Vicer, "offices of the Grand Vizier," and the state council house. One man was killed and several others were injured. The explosion shattered the windows in the vicinity and did other slight damage.

The police have made a number of arrests. Reports of the outrages spread quickly through the city and caused the greatest excitement. The police and guards at the Sultan's palace are taking extraordinary precautions, which has added color to the rumor that the bomb throwing is part of a widespread plot. The most abject terror prevails in the precincts of the palace and in many parts of the city, particularly in the vicinity of the police headquarters and the state council house, where all shops are closed. It was necessary to call out the entire police force and the military before anything like calm was restored.

The Armenian arrested at the Ottoman Bank, was trying, it is reported, to place the bundle of explosives near one of the main entrances. The crowd who saw him as he was delivered by the bank officials to the police, would have made short work of him if they had not been prevented by the police. There would have been no reason for summoning the palace guard and closing all the door and gateways, but for the rumor of similar outrages attempted within the palace limits and the approaches were barred to prevent the exit of the would-be perpetrators.

### The Cells are all Full.

There is a great stir at Portsmouth, Eng., over an extraordinary state of affairs on board the British battleship Royal Sovereign, which is about to sail for a three years' service with the Mediterranean squadron. The relations of several officers and seamen is strained acutely. The seamen say they are suffering from a variety of serious grievances, among which, and especially objectionable, is the deferring of the usual leave. Fifty men have deserted. All cells on board the ship are full. The supply of iron is not sufficient for the large number undergoing punishment.

### TORTURED AND HELPLESS.

Rheumatism Has Hordes of Victims, and is no Respector of Persons—South American Rheumatic Cure Resists His Cruel Grasp, and Heals the Wounds he Inflicts—Relief in Six Hours.

Geo. W. Platt, Manager "World's" Newspaper Agency, Toronto, says: "I am at a loss for words to express my feelings of sincere gratitude and thankfulness for what South American Rheumatic Cure has done for me. As a result of exposure I was taken with a severe attack of rheumatic fever which affected both my knees. I suffered pain almost beyond human endurance. Having heard of marvellous cures by South American Rheumatic Cure, I gave it a trial. After taking three doses the pain entirely left me, and in three days I felt my best. Now every trace of rheumatism has disappeared."

Inquisitive people are the funnels of conversation; they do not take anything for their own use, but merely to pass it on to others.—Steele.

### HAND-IN-HAND.

Health and Happiness go Hand-in-Hand—With Stomach and Nerves all Out of Sorts, Health and Happiness are Unknown.

Frank A. Gauthier, Cornwall, Ont.: "I was for several years a great sufferer from indigestion, dyspepsia and nervousness. I took many remedies without any relief. I saw South American Nerve advertised. I procured a bottle, and I can truthfully say that it is the best medicine I ever used, and I strongly recommend it to anyone suffering as I did. A few doses wonderfully helped me, and two bottles have made a new man out of me." It cures by direct action on the nerve centres.

The noblest contribution which any man can make for the benefit of posterity is that of a good character. The richest bequest which any man can have to the youth of his native land is that of "shining, spotless example."—R. C. Winthrop.

Piles Cured in 5 to 6 Night—Itching, Burning Skin Diseases Removed in One Day.

Dr. Agnew's Ointment will cure all cases of itching piles in from three to six nights. One application brings comfort. For blind and bleeding piles it is peerless. Also cures tetter, salt rheum, eczema, barber's itch and all eruptions of the skin. Relieves in a day. 25 cents.

There is nothing more universally commended than a fine day; the reason is that people can commend it without envy.—Shensone.

Dr. Wm. Geo. Beers, Montreal, Editor Dominion Dental Journal, writes: "Dr. Levers has been fortunate enough to produce a preparation which really has no rival in the Materia Medica of dentistry. I have investigated its merits, and find it, without exception, the most useful and convenient preparation for the purpose. I have met with. We know very well too, that chemists sell a lot of preparations, which do more harm than good. From personal experience and the unanimous verdict of Dr. Levers confers in Quebec, and Montreal, we have no hesitation in recommending the preparation, not only as an invaluable addition to dental therapy, but as a family friend in emergencies, where one cannot at once reach the dentist."

The diligent fostering of a candid habit of mind, even in trifles, is a matter of high moment, both to character and opinion.—Howson.

Dr. Chas. E. Elliott, M. D., Surgeon Queen's Own Canadian Hussars, Quebec, writes: "I have used Pheno-Banum (or 'Quickcure') with much success, in many cases of foul and suppurating wounds; especially in one case following vaccination, which resisted all treatment for three months, that was quickly cured by four dressings of the above. I am now using it in many forms of skin diseases, and ulcers with apparent benefit."

I know of no manner of speaking so offensive as that of giving praise, and closing it with an exception.—Steele.

I have used Pheno-Banum or "Quickcure" for sufficient time to thoroughly test its merits. In cases of ordinary toothache, from exposed nerve, it is very good; especially for children's teeth, in cases of inflammation of the root membrane, it is also valuable; and unlike most remedies, the longer I use it, the better I like it. I should not now, wish to be without it.

CLAYTON W. WELLS, L. D. S., Waterloo, Ont.

Trust not him that hath once broken faith; he who betrayed thee once will betray thee again.—Shakespeare.

"Pheno-Banum" or as it is commonly called "Quickcure" is well named, as its promptness in action, and safety in general, dental and household use, make it highly recommendable.

P. C. BARTLETT, L. D. S., Woodstock, Ont.

Beware the fury of a patient man.—Dryden.

Rev. Edgar B. Husband, The Rectory, Paspheque, Quebec, writes: "I have great pleasure in testifying to the efficacy of 'Quickcure.' I have used it after other remedies failed, and found almost instant relief. I always keep it with me."

There never was any heart truly great and generous that was not also tender and compassionate.—South.

Judge Angers, Quebec, brother of the ex-Lieut.-Governor of the province of Quebec, writes:—"Quickcure" toothache remedy has always given relief to my child."

He who has never denied himself for the sake of giving has but glanced at the joys of charity.—Madam Swelchine.

C. S. Parke, M. D., Quebec, writes: "I certify that I have employed with marked success, the Pheno-Banum in burns and certain wounds; and can thoroughly recommend its employment."

To take for granted as truth all that is alleged against the fame of others, is a species of credulity that men would blush at on any other subject.—Jane Porter.

# Wyld, Grasett & Darling

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### A HAPPY GIRL.

Miss Anna Kelly Tells of Her Illness and Subsequent Cure—A Statement that should be Read by Every Girl in Canada.

Miss Anna Kelly, a well known and much esteemed young lady living at Maplewood, N. B., writes: "I consider it my duty to let you know what your wonderful medicine has done for me. In April, 1896, I began to feel unwell, my appetite failed and on rising upstairs I would be so tired I could hardly go to rest. I continued in this condition for three months when I was taken suddenly ill and not able to go about. Our family doctor was called in and he pronounced my illness chlorosis or poverty of the blood. At first his treatment appeared to do me good, but only for a time, and I then began to grow worse. I continued taking his medicine for three months, when I was so discouraged at not regaining my health that I declined taking it any longer. I then tried a liquid medicine advertised to cure cases like mine, but did not obtain the slightest benefit. I had become terribly emaciated and weak. There was a constant terrible roaring noise in my head, and my feet and ankles were swollen and I was as pale as a corpse. One day while in this condition my father brought home a box of Williams' Pink Pills and asked me to try them. In less than a week I could sit up, and in a couple of weeks I could walk quite a distance without being tired. My appetite returned, the roaring in my head ceased, I began to gain flesh and before I had used a half dozen boxes I was as healthy as I had ever been in my life. My friends did not expect me to recover and are now rejoicing at the wonderful change Dr. Williams' Pink Pills have wrought in me. If my statement will be the means of helping some other discouraged sufferer you are at perfect liberty to publish it."

The above statement was sworn before me at Maplewood, York Co., N. B., this 11th day of May, 1897.

THOMAS W. SMITH, J. P.

To ensure getting the genuine ask a ways for Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People, and refuse all substitutes and nostrums alleged to be just as good.

Where there is much pretension, much has been borrowed; nature never pretends.—Lafayette.

Dr. S. J. Andrews, Beaver Hall, Montreal, writes: "I have used 'Quickcure' for many accidents this summer. One very bad cut from a scythe, was healed in a wonderfully short time—in one week cure was complete. For burns and sores, it is really far better than any remedy I know of; it is mild and safe to use, and it makes a splendid plaster, where an Anodyne is required, and where Acetate or Eucalyptus might be dangerous."



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# THE MYSTERY

## Mr. and Mrs. Peacocke.

To only one point did he make up his mind certainly during that ride. Before he slept that night he would tell the whole story to his wife. He had at first thought that he would conceal it from her. It was his rule of life to act so entirely on his own will, that he rarely consulted her on matters of any importance. As it was he could not endure the responsibility of acting by himself. People would say of him that he had subjected his wife to contamination, and had done so without giving her any choice in the matter. So he resolved that he would tell his wife.

"Not married," said Mrs. Peacocke, when she heard the story.

"Married, yes. They were married. It was not their fault that the marriage was nothing. What was to be done when he heard that they had been deceived in this way?"

"Not married properly? Poor woman?"

"Yes indeed. What should I have done if such had happened to me when we had been six months married?"

"It couldn't have been."

"Why not to you as well as to another?"

"I was only a young girl."

"But if you had been a widow?"

"Don't say dear, don't! It wouldn't have been possible."

"But you pity her?"

"Oh yes."

"And you see that a great misfortune has fallen upon her, which she could not help?"

"Not till she knew it," said the wife, who had no doubt as to the comfort, the beauty, the perfect security of her own position.

"Gone?"

"Gone away at once."

"Whither should she go? Who would have taken her by the hand? Who would have supported her? Would you have had her for herself down in the gutter and dirt?"

"Better that than what she did do," said Mrs. Peacocke.

"Then, by all the faith I have in Christ, I think you are hard upon her. Do you think what it is to have to go out and live alone—to have to look for your bread in desolation?"

"I have never been tried, my dear," said she, clinging close to him, "I have never had anything but what was good."

"Ought we not to be kind to one to whom Fortune has been so unkind?"

"If we can do so without sin."

"Sin! I despise the fear of sin which makes us think that its contact will soil us. Her sin, if it be sin, is so near akin to virtue, that I doubt whether we should not learn of her rather than avoid her."

"A woman should not live with a man unless she is his wife," Mrs. Peacocke said with more of obstinacy than he had expected.

"She was his wife, as far as she knew."

"But when she knew that it was not so any longer—then she should have left him."

"And have starved?"

"I suppose she might have taken bread from him."

"You think, then, that she should go away from him?"

"Do you not think so? What will Mrs. Standish say?"

"And I am to turn them out into the cold because of a virgin, such as she is? You would have no more charity than that?"

"Oh, Jeffrey! what would the Bishop say?"

"Cannot you get beyond Mrs. Standish and beyond the Bishop, and think what justice demands?"

"The boys would all be taken away. If you had a son, would you send him where there was a schoolmaster living—living—oh, you wouldn't?"

"It was very clear to the Doctor that his wife could be made up on the subject, and yet there was no softer hearted woman than Mrs. Peacocke anywhere in the diocese, or less likely to be severe upon a neighbor. Not only was she a kindly, gentle woman, but she was one who had always been willing to take her husband's speech on all questions of right and wrong. She, however, was decided that they might go.

On the next morning, after service, Mr. Peacocke came up to the house and heard it all. He was a thin, apparently unscrupulous man, but just what and for as to means given to his children. He could punish when he could bring himself to believe that pardon would have good results, but he would not be driven by impulses and softness of heart to save the family from the effect of his fault, merely because that effect would be painful. He was a man of no great mental culture, not sharp and quick, and capable of rapacity as was the Doctor, but rational in all things, and always guided by his conscience. He was behaved very badly to you," he said, when he heard the story.

"I do not think so, I have no such feeling myself."

"He behaved very badly in bringing her here without telling you all the facts. Considering the position that she was in, he must have known that he was doing her wrong."

"I am forgiven all that," said the Doctor, "as far as 'as I myself am concerned, I forgive everything.'"

"You are not entitled to do so."

"How can I be?"

"You have paid me as if I seem to take a liberty in expressing myself too boldly in this matter. Of course I should not do so unless you asked me."

"I want you to speak freely, all that you think."

"In considering his conduct, we have to consider it all. First of all there came a great and terrible misfortune which can-

not but excite our pity. According to his own story, he seems, up to that time, to have been affectionate and generous."

"I believe every word of it," said the Doctor.

"Allowing for a man's natural bias on his own side, so do I. He had allowed himself to become attached to another man's wife; but we need not, perhaps, insist upon that." The Doctor moved himself uneasily in his chair, but said nothing. "We will grant that he put himself right by his marriage, though in that, no doubt, there should have been more of caution. Then came his great misfortune. He knew that his marriage had been no marriage. He saw the man and had no doubt."

"Quite so; quite so," said the Doctor, impatiently. "He should, of course, have separated himself from her. There can be no doubt about it. There is no room for any quibble."

"Quibble!" said the Doctor.

"I mean no reference in our own minds to the pity of the thing, to the softness of the moment,—should make us doubt about it. Feelings such as these should induce us to pardon sinners, even to receive them back into our friendship and respect,—when they have seen the error of their ways and have repented."

"You are very hard."

"I hope not. At any rate I can only say as I think. But, in truth, in the present emergency you have nothing to do with all that. If he asked you for counsel you might give it to him, but what is his present position. He has told you his story, not in a spirit of repentance, but because such telling had become necessary."

"He would have told it all the same though this man had never come."

"Let us grant that it is so, there still remains his relation to you. He came here under false pretences, and has done you a serious injury."

"I think not," said the Doctor.

"Would you have taken him into your establishment had you known it all before? Certainly not. Therefore I say that he has deceived you. I do not advise you to speak to him with severity; but he should, I think, be made to know that you appreciate what he has done."

"And you would turn him off—send him away at once, out about his business?"

"Certainly I would send him away."

"You think him such a reprobate that he should not be allowed to earn his bread anywhere?"

"I have not said so. I know nothing of his means of earning his bread. Men living in their own houses constantly, but he certainly should not be allowed to earn his here."

"Not though that man who was her husband should now be dead, and she should again marry,—legally marry,—this woman to whom he has been so true and loyal."

"As regards you and your school," said Mr. Peacocke, "I do not think it would alter his position."

With this the conference ended, and Mr. Peacocke took his leave.

As he left the house the Doctor declared to himself that the man was a straight-laced, fanatical hard-headed bigot. But though he said so to himself he hardly thought so, and was aware that the man's words had had effect upon him.

CHAPTER X.—MR. PEACOCKE GOES.

The Doctor had been all but savage with his wife, and, for the moment, had hated Mr. Peacocke, but still what they said had affected him. They were both of them quite clear that Mr. Peacocke should be made to go at once. And he, though he hated Mr. Peacocke for his cold logic, could not but acknowledge that all the man had said was true. According to the strict law of right and wrong, the two unfortunates should have parted when they found that they were not in truth married. And, again, according to the strict law of right and wrong, Mr. Peacocke should not have brought the woman there, into his school, as his wife. There had been deceit. But then, would not he, Dr. Peacocke himself, have been guilty of similar deceit had it fallen upon him to have to defend a woman who had been true and affectionate to him? Mr. Peacocke would have left the woman to break her heart, and have gone away and done his duty like a Christian, feeling no tug of his heart-strings. It was so that our Doctor spoke to himself of his counselor, sitting there alone in his library.

During his conference with Jeffrey something had been said which had impressed him suddenly with an idea. A word had fallen from the Colonel, an unintended word, by which the Doctor was made to believe that the other Colonel was dead, at any rate, now. He had cunningly tried to lead up to the subject, but Robert Le Roy had been on his guard as soon as he had perceived the Doctor's object, and had drawn back, denying the truth of the word he had before spoken. The Doctor at last asked him the question direct. Jeffrey then declared that his brother had been alive and well when he left Texas, but he did this in such a manner as to strengthen in the Doctor's mind the impression that he was dead. If it were so then might not all these crooked things be made straight?

He had thought it better to raise no false hopes. He had said nothing of this to Peacocke in discussing the story. He had not even hinted it to his wife, from whom it might probably make its way to Mrs. Peacocke. He had suggested it to Mr. Peacocke, as asking whether there might not be a way out of all their difficulties. Mr. Peacocke had declared that there could be no such way as far as the school was concerned. Let them marry, and repent of their sins, and go away from the spot they had contaminated, and earn their bread in some place in which there need be no longer additional sin in concealing the story of their past life. That seemed to have been Mr. Peacocke's final judgment. But it was altogether opposed to Dr. Peacocke's feelings.

When Mr. Peacocke came down from the church to the rectory, Lord Carstairs was walking home after the afternoon service with Miss Worlie. It was his custom to go to church with the family, whereas the school went there under the charge of one of the ladies and sat apart in a portion of the church appropriated to themselves. Mrs. Worlie, when she found that the Doctor was not going to the afternoon service, declined to go herself. She was thoroughly disturbed by all these bad things, and was, indeed, very little able to say her prayers in a fit state of mind. She could hardly keep herself still for a moment, and was as one who thinks that the clock of doom is coming—so terrible to her was her vicinity and connection with this man and with the woman who was not his wife. Then, again, she became furious when she found that Lord Carstairs and Mary would have to walk alone together, and she made little abortive attempts to keep first the one and then the other from going to church. Mary probably saw no reason for

staying away, while Lord Carstairs possibly found an additional reason for going. Poor Mrs. Worlie had for some weeks past wished that the charming young nobleman had been at home with his father and mother, or anywhere but in her house. It had been arranged, however, that he should go in July and not return after the summer holidays. Under these circumstances, having full confidence in her girl, she had refrained from again expressing her fears to the Doctor, but there were fears. It was evident to her, though the Doctor seemed to see nothing of it, that the young lord was falling in love. It might be that his youth and natural bashfulness would come to her aid, and that nothing should be said before that day in July which would separate them. But when it suddenly occurred to her that they two would walk to and fro from church together, there was cause for additional uneasiness.

If she had heard their conversation as they came back she would have been in no way disturbed by its tone on the score of the young man's tenderness towards her daughter, but she might perhaps have been surprised by his vehemence in another respect. She would have been surprised, also, at finding how much had been said during the last twenty-four hours by others besides herself and her husband about the affairs of Mr. and Mrs. Peacocke.

"Do you know what he came about?" asked Mary. "The 'he' had of course been Robert Le Roy."

"Not in the least; but he came up there looking so queer, as though he certainly had come about something unpleasant."

"And then he was with papa afterwards," said Mary. "I am sure papa and mamma not coming to church has something to do with it. And Mr. Peacocke hasn't been to church all day."

"Something has happened to make him very unhappy," said the boy. "He told me so even before this man came here. I don't know anyone whom I like so much as Mr. Peacocke."

"I think it is about his wife," said Mary.

"How about his wife?"

"I don't know, but I think it is. She is so very quiet."

"How quiet, Miss Worlie?" he asked.

"She never will come in to see us. Mamma has asked her to dinner and to drink tea over so often, but she never comes. She calls perhaps once in two or three months in a formal way, and that is all she says to her."

"Do you like her?" he asked.

"How can I say when I so seldom see her?"

"I do. I like her very much. I go and see her often, and I'm sure of this—she is quite a lady. Mamma asked her to go to Carstairs for the holidays because of what I said."

"She is not going?"

"No; neither of them will come. I wish they would; and oh, Miss Worlie, I do so wish you were going to be there too. This was all that was said of peculiar tenderness between them on that walk home."

Late in the evening, so late that the boys had already gone to bed,—the Doctor sent again for Mr. Peacocke. "I do not have to trouble you to night," he said, "only that I have heard something from Pritchett. Pritchett was the rectory gardener who had charge also of the school buildings, and was a person of authority in the establishment. He, as well as the Doctor, held Mr. Peacocke in great respect, and would have been almost as unwilling as the Doctor himself to tell stories to the schoolmaster's discredit. "They are saying down at the Lamb,"—the Lamb was the Bowick public-house,—"that Le Roy told them all yesterday,—that Le Roy testified before he could tell it."

"That my wife is not my wife?"

"Just so."

"Of course, I am prepared for it. I knew that it would be so. Did not you?"

"I expected it."

"I was sure of it. It may be taken for granted at once that there is no longer a secret to keep. I would wish you to act just as though all the facts were known to the entire diocese." After this there was a pause during which neither of them spoke for a few moments. The Doctor had not intended to declare any purpose of his own on that occasion, but it seemed to him now as though he were almost driven to do so. Then Mr. Peacocke seeing the difficulty at once relented him from it. "I am open prepared to accept Le Roy's word," he said. "I know that it must be so. I have thought about it, and have perceived that there is no possible alternative. I should like to consult with you as to whether I had better go. Where shall I first take leave?"

"Leave her here," said the Doctor.

"Where? Where?"

"Where she is, in the schoolhouse. No one will come to fill your place for a while."

"I should have thought," said Mr. Peacocke, very slowly, "that her presence,—would have been worse almost,—than my own."

"To me,"—said the Doctor,—"to me she is as pure as the most unsullied matron in the county." Upon this Mr. Peacocke, jumping from his chair, seized the Doctor's hand, but could not speak for his tears. Then he sat himself down, turning his face towards the wall. "To no one could the presence of either of you be an evil. The evil is, if I may say so, that the two of you should be here together. You should be apart,—all some better day has come upon you."

"What better day can ever come?" said the poor man through his tears.

Then the Doctor declared his scheme. He told what he thought as to Ferdinand Le Roy, and his reason for believing that the man was dead. "I feel sure from his manner that his brother is now dead in truth," he said to him and ask him boldly, "he said."

"But his word would not suffice for another marriage ceremony."

To this the Doctor agreed. It was not his intention, he said, that they should proceed on evidence as slight as that. No—step must be taken much more serious in its importance, and occupying a considerable time. He, Peacocke, must go again to Missouri and find out all the truth. The Doctor was of opinion that if the whole truth were at once proclaimed, then Mr. Peacocke need not hesitate to pay Robert Le Roy for any information which might assist him in his search. "While you are gone," continued the Doctor, "and while, let Le Roy and Standish and Peacocke say what they may, she shall remain here. There can be no harm in her till this has been put right. But she will be safe, and here at my hand, I will think, be free from insult. Whether there is to be a doing?"

"There can be nothing better," said Peacocke, drawing his breath—as though a gleam of light had shone in upon him. "I had not meant to have spoken to you of this till to-morrow. I should not have

done so, but that Pritchett had been with me. But the more I thought of it, the more sure I became that you could not both remain,—till something had been done; till something had been done."

"I was sure of it, Dr. Peacocke."

"Mr. Peacocke saw that it was so. Mr. Peacocke is not all the world to me by any means, but he is a man of common-sense. I will be frank with you. My wife said that it could not be so."

"She shall not stay. Mrs. Worlie shall not be annoyed."

"You don't see it yet," said the Doctor. "But you do: I know you do. And she shall stay. The house shall be hers, as her residence, for the next six months. As for money—"

"I have got what will do for that. I think."

If she wants money she shall have what she wants. There is nothing I will not do for you in your trouble,—except that you may not both be here together till I shall have shaken hands with her as Mrs. Peacocke in very truth."

It was settled that Mr. Peacocke should not go again into the school, or Mrs. Peacocke among the boys, till he should have gone to America and have come back. It was explained in the school by the Doctor early,—for the Doctor must now take the morning school himself,—that circumstances of very grave import made it necessary that Mr. Peacocke should start at once for America. That the tidings which had been published at the Lamb should reach the boys, was more than probable. Nay,—was it not certain? It would of course reach all the boys' parents. There was no use, in any secret. But in speaking to the school not a word was said of Mrs. Peacocke. The Doctor explained that he himself would take the morning school, and that Mr. Peacocke, the mathematical master, would take charge of the school meals. Mrs. Peacocke, the housekeeper, would look to the linen and the bedrooms. It was made plain that Mrs. Peacocke's services were not to be required; but her name was not mentioned,—except that the Doctor, in order to let it be understood that she was not to be banished from the house, begged the boys as a favor that they would not interrupt Mrs. Peacocke's tranquility during Mr. Peacocke's absence.

On the Tuesday morning Mr. Peacocke started, remaining, however, a couple of days at Broughton, during which the Doctor saw him. Le Roy declared that he knew nothing about his brother,—whether he were alive or dead. He might be dead, because he was always in trouble, and generally drunk. Robert, on the whole, thought it probable that he was dead, but could not be got to say so. For a thousand dollars he would go over to Missouri, and, if necessary, to Texas, so as to find the truth. He would then come back and give undeniable evidence. While making this benevolent offer, he declared with tears in his eyes, that he had come over intending to be a true brother to his sister-in-law, and had simply been deterred from prosecuting his good intentions by Peacocke's austerity. Then he swore a most solemn oath that if he knew anything about his brother, Ferdinand, he would reveal it. The Doctor and Peacocke agreed together that the man's word was worth nothing; but that the man's services might be useful in enabling them to track out the truth. They were both convinced, by words which fell from him, that Ferdinand Le Roy was dead; but this would be of no avail unless they could obtain absolute evidence.

During these two days there were various conversations at Broughton between the Doctor, Mr. Peacocke, and Le Roy, in which a plan of action was at length arranged. Le Roy and the schoolmaster were to proceed to America together, and there obtain what evidence they could as to the life or death of the elder brother. When absolute evidence had been obtained of either, a thousand dollars was to be handed to Robert Le Roy. But when this agreement was made, the man was given to understand that his own unrobustness would be of no use for nothing.

"Who is to say what is evidence, and what not?" asked the man, not unnaturally.

"Mr. Peacocke must be the judge of that," said the Doctor.

"I ain't going to agree to that," said the other. "Though he were to see him dead, he might swear he hadn't, and not give me a red cent. Why ain't I to be a judge as well as he?"

"Because you can trust him and he cannot in the least trust you," said the Doctor. "You know well enough that if he were to see your brother alive, or to see him dead, you would get the money. At any rate, you have no other way of getting it but what we propose." To all this Robert Le Roy at last assented.

The prospect before Mr. Peacocke for the next three months was certainly very sad. He was to travel from Broughton to St. Louis, and thence to Texas, and down into the wilds of Texas, in company with the man whom he thoroughly despised. Nothing could be more abominable to him than such an association; but there was no other way in which the proposed plan could be carried out. He was to pay Le Roy's expenses back to his own country, and could only hope to keep the man true to his purpose by doing so from day to day. Were he to give the man money, the man would at once disappear. He was to England, and in their passage across the ocean, the man might, in some degree, be amenable and obedient. But there was no knowing to what he might become recalcitrant when he should find himself nearer to his country, and should feel that his companion was distant from his own.

"You'll have to keep a close watch upon him," whispered the Doctor to his friend. "I should not advise all this if I did not think you were a man of strong nerve."

"I am not afraid," said the other. "I don't doubt whether I may not be too many for me. At any rate I will try it. You will hear from me as I go."

And so they parted as dear friends part. The Doctor had in truth, taken the man altogether to his heart since all the circumstances of the story had come home to him. And it need hardly be said that the other was aware how deep a debt of gratitude he owed to the protector of his wife. Indeed the very money that was to be paid to Robert Le Roy, if he earned it, was advanced out of the Doctor's pocket. Mr. Peacocke's means were sufficient for the expenses of the journey, but fell short when the thousand dollars had to be provided.

TO BE CONTINUED.

### UNIQUE STRUCTURE.

#### A Novelty in Bridges Recently Placed Across Buffalo River.

Buffalo has a new bridge. It lifts and folds and is a source of wonder to those who see it. It is called the bascule, or jackknife, and spans the river at Michigan street. It is the only bridge of its kind in the world, says the Buffalo Express, and was designed by John Guist, of Milwaukee, Wis., and appears to have all qualities of easy operating, width of span, clear channel, durability and moderate cost. It is built of structural steel, and with good care ought to last fifty years. Its total length is 250 feet, and 500 tons of steel were swallowed up in its construction. There is a double roadway 22 feet in width, with sidewalks 6 feet wide on each side of the structure. Work began on February 15 last, and the bridge was thrown open to traffic June 20. The cost of the bridge was \$85,700.

The bridge is in two spans, each being seventy-six feet long. These are carried by two steel towers on either side of the canal. The towers are eighty feet high and contain the lifting machinery. When the spans are lifted, they rise almost parallel with the perpendicular towers. Each span is hinged at the base of the towers and operated separately. There is a seventy-five horse-power Kriebel engine in each elevated power house, which operates a chain and sprocket gearing attached to an immense and very powerful screw. This screw is fifteen feet long and six inches in diameter. It is stationary in the tower and extends to the upper angle of the nearest truss, passing through it at an angle of forty-five degrees, just enough to give it plenty of "purchase." Each revolution of the great screw draws the span inward and upward, precisely as a jackknife is closed. As soon as the weight of the span is removed from the live load tie bars which sustain it, when down, it is taken up completely by monstrous counterbalances at the top of the tower, which work on a very steep incline, and weigh thirty-five tons apiece, or 140 tons in all. Steel wire cables, one and one-half inches in diameter, connect the spans with the counterweights, through an ingenious system of "sheaves," and the cables are also ingeniously controlled on each. The long-hinged zigzag steel bars which unite the middle of the towers with the span, fold up as the bridge is elevated, and unfold to assume the weight of the structure as soon as the spans settle and meet in the centre. Simply stated, the bridge is lifted by the engines, the weight being taken off the engines by the counterweights almost as soon as the spans begin to rise. If the engine should give out, there would be no harm done. The spans would be supported by the cables and could be raised or lowered by hand power from below.

The engineers claim it was a wonderful mechanical achievement to find the precise curve for the track on which the counterweights travel. These enormous heavy cylinders are at the top of the towers when the bridge is down. When it is raised they roll down on tracks, pulling at the cylinders and almost wholly supporting the rising structure. When the strain is first put on the cable, the counterweights roll off rather down, down a track that is nearly vertical. As the span rises, the strain is reduced and the vertical track gives way for a curve on which the exact balance was ascertained only after long experiment.

### OFF TO YUKON.

#### Two Crowded Steamers Sail From Victoria to Skagway.

A dispatch from Victoria says: There were in Victoria the other morning close upon 1,000 men of every class, and from every part of the world who were wildly anxious to get started on the long trip to the new El Dorado. These men had tickets which carry them to Skagway Bay on the big collier Bristol, or on the steamer Islander, both of which sailed that day. The Bristol has been fitted up with bunks and stalls for horses from the bottom of the hold to the top of the cabin deck, and every bunk and stall is occupied, close upon 500 men going on the Bristol, and just as many horses and mules. Even the big collier is filled up with food for these animals, and the outfit for the men taking up an immense amount of space. The Islander has just such a crowd, but much of the space on her is taken up by a contingent of Mounted Police, with their horses and outfits. They realized that they have a winter's trip before them before they reach Dawson City, and are taking dogs and sledges. Horses will be taken, as far as possible, and when they are of no use will be killed and used for food for the dogs. A lot of the men are going up with the idea of buying cheap outfits from the men who become discouraged and are turning back, but most of them are well provided, and all are taking pack animals. They having in this respect taken the advice of men who have went before and have written of the difficulty of getting animals or Indians to pack goods across the pass.

HAROLD CANADIAN, of Ottawa, who was a member of the Canadian boundary survey, in which capacity he learned much about Alaska, left on the Islander. Mr. Canadian is going to look over the ground for the Klondike Flaxer Mining and Prospecting company, of Brandon and Paris, Ont. This company proposes to send a large party in the spring to prospect and work claims in Yukon.

### A Message From Andrew.

Information received at Christiansburg confirms the story published in a dispatch from Hammerfest, Norway, saying one of the men here on Herr Andrew met the sailing vessel Aiken about July 22nd, and was informed by her captain that one of the crew had shot a caribou upon the north coast of Lapland, having a message from the explorer at hand. A dispatch of Stockholm is followed: "Eighteen degrees passed. Good journey northward. Was disappointed when I carried a letter addressed to Aiken, but the captain declined to surrender the message. The letter was contained in his baggage. The captain is familiar with Andrew's plans and greatly interested in them."

The captain of the Aiken communicated the information to the commander of the ship Ingeborg of Tromsø. The latter transmitted the news to the commander of the steamer Express, upon which some of the Polar expedition was coming home. The Express finally passed the news to the steamer Lofen, which conveyed it to Christiansburg.

### DASTARDLY OUTRAGE.

#### Printing Office of the Bismarck Settler Thrown Into the River.

The Fargo Forum has the following account of a dastardly outrage recently perpetrated at the state capital: "Passengers from Bismarck report one of the lowest tricks that has marred the reputation of the state in many years. A crowd of thugs are said to have entered the office of the Bismarck Settler at 4 o'clock in the morning, and after breaking the presses into pieces with a sledge hammer, they loaded the type and account books on a dory, hauled them to the Missouri river, where the whole was unceremoniously dumped into the water. Some of the type was rescued, but the accounts were swept down the stream and hopelessly lost. The trouble between a certain element of Bismarck and Editor Moffet of The Settler, is of ancient origin, but no one supposed that the opposition would resort to such low methods to even up for a fancied grievance. It is said that some of those who are supposed to be responsible for the outrage are circulating the reports that Moffet did the deed himself to secure sympathy."

### A Wagon Road Feasible.

Dr. Selwyn, late chief of the Dominion geological survey, arrived in Winnipeg the other day, en route to Toronto to attend the meeting of the British association. He has been visiting his son, who is farming near Brandon. Dr. Selwyn in speaking of the gold discoveries in Yukon said that a wagon road from Edmonton through the Peace River or Yellow Head passes was perfectly feasible. From those points northward the elevation of the mountains becomes gradually lower, breaking into a succession of rolling hills and plateaus, through which an easy road could be cut cheaply. The doctor believes that discoveries of gold equally as rich as those of Klondike will be made between the source of the Peace river and the Yellow head and Peace river passes years ago, and is well acquainted with the character of the country. His reports made in the seventies all refer to the existence of gold in paying quantities in the river beds of that region.

### Manitoba & Northwestern Railway.

#### TIME TABLE.

Road down		Road up	
Stations.	Time.	Stations.	Time.
Winnipeg	7:00 A.M.	Winnipeg	7:00 P.M.
Brandon	8:00 A.M.	Brandon	8:00 P.M.
Regina	9:00 A.M.	Regina	9:00 P.M.
Saskatoon	10:00 A.M.	Saskatoon	10:00 P.M.
Yorkton	11:00 A.M.	Yorkton	11:00 P.M.
Northey	12:00 P.M.	Northey	12:00 P.M.
St. Paul	1:00 P.M.	St. Paul	1:00 P.M.
Wadena	2:00 P.M.	Wadena	2:00 P.M.
St. James	3:00 P.M.	St. James	3:00 P.M.
Neepawa	4:00 P.M.	Neepawa	4:00 P.M.
Carleton Place	5:00 P.M.	Carleton Place	5:00 P.M.
St. Catharines	6:00 P.M.	St. Catharines	6:00 P.M.
Niagara Falls	7:00 P.M.	Niagara Falls	7:00 P.M.
Buffalo	8:00 P.M.	Buffalo	8:00 P.M.
Windsor	9:00 P.M.	Windsor	9:00 P.M.
London	10:00 P.M.	London	10:00 P.M.
Windsor	11:00 P.M.	Windsor	11:00 P.M.
London	12:00 A.M.	London	12:00 A.M.
Windsor	1:00 A.M.	Windsor	1:00 A.M.
London	2:00 A.M.	London	2:00 A.M.
Windsor	3:00 A.M.	Windsor	3:00 A.M.
London	4:00 A.M.	London	4:00 A.M.
Windsor	5:00 A.M.	Windsor	5:00 A.M.
London	6:00 A.M.	London	6:00 A.M.
Windsor	7:00 A.M.	Windsor	7:00 A.M.
London	8:00 A.M.	London	8:00 A.M.
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